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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Aid for Chicago

SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

Queen Victoria Declared Insane.

OPENING OF THE REICHSRATH.

Gold Discoveries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, October 16.—The Inman steamer City of Paris, Captain Morhouse, which left New York for Liverpool October 7th, is off Cape Clear, broken down. Steamers have gone to her assistance. A strong breeze is blowing, but not sufficient to excite any apprehension in regard to the steamer's safety.

Two steamers collided on the Tyne last night. Five persons were drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, October 16.—The steamer City of Paris, reported broken down, has arrived.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

The subscriptions taken at the Mansion House for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers amount thus far to twenty thousand pounds. The Strand Theatre devoted the proceedings of Wednesday's performance to the relief fund.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

An address has been issued by the representatives of the workingmen demanding a separation of the Church and State. The address announces that meetings of workingmen will be held throughout England in support of this movement.

AN INTERVIEW WANTED.

LONDON, October 16.—It is rumored that General Ignatieff has been charged by Prince Gortschakoff to contrive an occasion for an interview between the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

The Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield has resolved to call a meeting of citizens for the purpose of contributing relief to Chicago. A meeting for the relief of Chicago was held in the Town Hall of Liverpool to-day, at which the Mayor presided. A committee was appointed to receive contributions, and £25,500 were raised on the spot.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, October 16.—A supplementary edition of the *Gazette* this evening publishes the British Commissioners' regulations for presenting claims to be adjudicated under the Washington treaty for damages done by the Alabama.

DONATIONS.

MANCHESTER, October 16.—A meeting was held here to-day in aid of the Chicago sufferers. The Bishop of Manchester presided. Jacob Bright and Hugh Birley, members of Parliament, and Alabama United States Counsul, were present. The contributions on the spot were £4,600. A large quantity of clothing was given. Subscriptions are pouring in from all parts of Great Britain. Steamers from all parts carry large contributions of money and material.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN.

LONDON, October 16.—Rev. Thompson, an American clergyman, preached in the Chapel of St. John in the Tower of London. The chapel has not been used before since the time of the Reformation.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

THE QUEEN DECLARED INSANE.

LONDON, October 16.—Mr. Bradlow, at an immence meeting here to-night, declared that the Queen was insane, and demanded the regency to be intrusted to the judges of law and equity until a republic was established.

CANADA.

TROOPS FOR MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, October 16.—An expedition to defend Manitoba from Fenian attacks will leave Collingswood next Friday. The force will consist of about two hundred men, who enlisted for six months with the option of remaining a year and receiving a grant of land similar to the volunteers of the first expedition.

TERRIFIC GALE.

MONTREAL, October 15.—A terrific gale set in yesterday morning, after the heavy rain all night, doing serious damage to life and property. A large number of wooden tenements were blown down. The brick walls near the gas building were blown down; also the walls of a new building in Dalhousie street, from which several persons barely escaped. The roof of the new St. George's church started during the reading. The consternation was fearful, the people rushing out in the middle of the prayer. No damage was done beyond fright. The Cathedral spire rocked like a ship mast. The congregation were terrified and left before the completion of the service. Miss Annie Lowe, youngest daughter of John Lowe, late of the *Gazette* here, was instantly killed by a falling tree while passing to a neighbor's house. It is hoped the fatal cases will not be many, but all is not yet ascertained. Many citizens are maimed, by falling signs and cornices.

DIED.

Judge Aylevin, one of the most brilliant judges on the Canadian bench, died on Saturday.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE REICHSRATH.

BERLIN, October 16.—The Emperor William to day opened the Reichsrath in person. He began his address with a review of the past session of the North German Parliament, and, of course, tier man unification. The progress of this important policy and the present condition of United Germany he considered eminently favorable and gratifying.

Passing from this to topics to be considered by the present session, he said its chief care would be the consideration of the budget for the empire. The advances made by the several States of the confederation must be repaid out of funds received from France as indemnity. The budget must include the expense of setting the government of the territory acquired from France. The Emperor expressed the opinion that a re organization of the coinage of Germany is desirable.

He said the Federal Council was at this time engaged in devising measures for the establishment on a gold coin basis, of a uniform system of German coinage.

He also proposed, as subject ripe for discussion, the securing of a line of direct communication through Switzerland to Italy, to be so controlled throughout that the interests of Germany would be fairly considered.

Alluding to the foreign relations of the empire, he said that such relations were entirely satisfactory. There was no cause of anxiety in any quarter. Especially was the correspondence with Austria of a cordial nature, and intercourse with that country was no longer shadowed by reminiscences of past conflicts.

SPAIN.

MANIFESTO ISSUED.

MADRID, October 16.—The political party of which Sagosta is the head has issued a manifesto document, acknowledging the sovereignty of the National Government as now constituted, and insists on the maintainance of the integrity of the national dominions. This portion of the manifesto has reference to the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba. The manifesto attacks the International Society as a dangerous and unpatriotic organization.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

MADRID, October 16.—A great Republican meeting was held in this city to day. Senor Orenzo presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the party would offer undying opposition to every form of government for Spain which is not purely republican. Nevertheless, in waging such war upon the new republican principles, they would not violate the laws of the land. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and some of them were very pronounced in their expressions against the present government. They most violently proclaimed their perfect sympathy with republicans everywhere and with the International Society, and declared that the faith of the republicans of Spain was not identical with the doctrines of liberty and equal rights now rapidly spreading through all the countries of Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

LIMA, September 28, *via* Kingston.—here is great excitement at Huacho, sixty-three miles of Callao, on account of the recent discoveries of gold in that vicinity.

SANTIAGO, September 16.—Rich deposits of gold and copper have been discovered near Iquique.

DIED.

Henry Roux, ex-consul of Great Britain, is dead.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses of the Legislature will meet on the 20th of September, when the new President will be installed. His cabinet will be as follows: Minister of Home and Foreign Affairs, Cifuentes; Minister of Finance, Camila Cobo; Minister of War and Marine, Anibal Pinto. The new government contemplates dividing the country into independent States, with a federal government at Bacre.

SMALL POX.

The small pox is epidemic throughout the country.

SILVER MINES.

The silver mines near Coquimbs are very productive.

FRANCE.

ARRIVED FROM BERLIN.

VERSAILLES, October 16.—Ponyier Quertier has arrived from Berlin, bearing copies of the treaties just concluded between France and Germany.

PASS GRANTED.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been granted the pass asked by him to visit Corsica.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

PARIS, October 16.—A rumor comes from Marseilles of political disturbances in Corsica. They are believed to be inspired by Bonapartist partizans.

APPOINTMENTS.

VERSAILLES, October 16.—Picard has been appointed French Minister to Italy in place of Count De Choisul, recalled. Guizot goes as French Minister to Greece. The appointment of Ferry as Minister to the United States has been withdrawn in deference to public opinion.

WEST INDIES.

SEVERE GALE.

KINGSTON, October 16.—It has been blowing a gale here all day and yesterday. The steamers Corinthian, Enterprise, Dominion and America are obliged to lay over in consequence. A number of vessels are reported ashore.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

WATCHING FILLIBUSTERS.

ASPINWALL, October 7.—The Spanish man-of-war Tornado is in this harbor, watching the movements of the fillibustering steamer Virginia.

BALTIMORE.

The Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, October 16.—In the Episcopal Convention a message was sent to the House of Bishops asking them to suggest that the money raised yesterday in the parish churches, and all hereafter collected in the churches, be applied to the destitute clergy and people of the Episcopal churches in Chicago.

Final action was taken admitting to the Convention the new diocese within the limits of the diocese of Pennsylvania.

The order of the day being the consideration of the new hymnal, it was taken up. The question was on concurring in that portion of the first resolution of the message from the House of Bishops, declaring that the hymnal reported by the joint committee of the General Convention be authorized for use in this church, to which Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, had offered an amendment by adding the words "provisionally until the next General Convention." After a protracted debate, the amendment of Adams was lost, as was the motion made by him to postpone indefinitely the subject of the hymnal. The question on concurring was then taken up by dioceses, and resulted in a clerical vote of ayes 39, the divided one being South Carolina; the lay vote was ayes 38, the divided one Indiana. The other portion of the resolution that no other hymns be allowed in public worship in this church, except such as are ordinarily bound with the Book of Common Prayer, was also concurred in.

Wm. G. Harrison, of Maryland, appointed on the Committee on Uniformity of Ritual in place of Mr. Jackson, of Maine, who excused.

The following resolution was adopted *Resolved*, The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint committee be appointed to prepare and report to this Convention for its adoption an address of fraternal sympathy to the General Convention of the Church of Ireland, expressive of the interest felt by the Church of the United States in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Church of Ireland, and our hearty prayers to Almighty God that peace and prosperity may be the future portion of this ancient and apostolic Church, built, like our own, on the foundation of prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

Hamilton County Returns.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—The official footings of the Hamilton county returns were made to-day, without changing the Legislative results made on Saturday. Noyes (Rep.) has 1,346.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

B. McCauly and Charles Wyndham gave benefits this evening at Woods' Theatre, and Madame Rive and other distinguished musicians at Melodeon Hall to night, for the Chicago sufferers.

At a meeting of the General Relief Committee, held here to day, the Chicago Visiting Committee just returned, submitted a report, in which they say the citizens of Cincinnati can never know the suffering and distress their generous contributions have alleviated, but they say the work must go on, as the suffering will be doubled and tripled by the arrival of the cold weather.

TENNESSEE.

Summary Punishment.

NASHVILLE, October 16.—Last week an attempt was made in Cedford county by negroes to commit a rape upon Miss Blessing, Miss Susan Patterson and Miss Howard, but the ladies succeeded in getting away. On Thursday, at midday, Mrs. Rogers was violated. Samuel Wells, colored, was captured and identified by her. Henry Williams was identified by the Misses Blessing and Patterson as the man who assaulted them. Both men were committed to jail at Shelbyville, and on Saturday taken to the scene of the infamous crime was committed for trial. After dark, while being sent back to the Shelbyville jail, they were taken from the guard by some five hundred men, not disguised, and hanged. Placards were pinned to their clothing warning all but the civil authorities against cutting them down under penalty of the same fate.

COLORADO.

Texas Election.

DENVER, COL., October 14, Santa Fe, N. M., October 14.—Information received from El Paso, Texas, states that the State has gone Republican by quite a heavy majority.

SNOW STORM.

A heavy snow storm set in at Santa Fe yesterday morning and continued all day. The mountains are covered with snow and the weather is quite cool.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

The subscriptions in aid of the Chicago sufferers have reached nearly eight hundred dollars.

KENTUCKY.

F. & A. M.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky Free and Accepted Masons met here to-day, also the Grand Royal Arch Chapter. All the grand officers of both bodies are present. About four hundred delegates are in attendance. All parts of the State are represented.

CHICAGO.

Cheerful Prospect.

REBUILDING COMMENCED.

Sensational Rumors.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

CHICAGO, October 16.—There has been wonderful activity in the south division of the burnt district to day. Thousands of men have been at work clearing away the debris, removing and putting up temporary buildings, etc. Every laboring man willing to work can find plenty to do at liberal wages. The action of the banks yesterday in unanimously resolving to open for business to-morrow and to pay at once, if called for, every dollar due their depositors, and the promptness of the insurance companies in settling their losses, has inspired renewed confidence among our business men. All looks well for the future, so far as the future is within human control.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

There are many sensational and exaggerated reports published through the press in other parts of the country which have not the remotest foundation in truth. They are sent by special correspondents, and not through the Associated Press. One report is to the effect that the wooden pavements in this city were entirely consumed, and they served largely toward feeding and extending the fire. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The wooden pavements all remain as laid down, as firm as rocks, and are scarcely scorched at all, except in places where red hot brick, stone and iron fell upon them. They are at this moment nearly as good as ever, and are about the only thing that resisted successfully the fearful heat which they were subjected to. The reports of the loss of life are greatly exaggerated. The number of the dead bodies already discovered falls short of one hundred and twenty five. A large number supposed to be lost are alive and well. This is true about Col. Stone and his wife, Miss Relgroom, Dr. Freer, David A. Gage, City Treasurer, and many others.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

There is an active dispute going on in the Board of Trade as to where it shall be located until their edifice is rebuilt. It is now located in the west division, but a large number of members favor its removal to Standard Hall, on Michigan avenue. This building is excellently adapted to the purpose, while the building now occupied is less convenient. A vote was taken by the board to-day, and a majority declared against removal; but it is claimed that the largest and most influential operators are for the removal, it will probably result in a split in the board, as the friends of the south side have already organized and are ready to do business in Standard Hall.

BANK OPENING.

Lunt, Preston & Kean, private bankers, whose banking house was consumed, will resume and commence business to-morrow. They are the agents of Jay Cooke & Co. in the negotiation of the Northern Pacific railroad loans.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Rush Medical College, the building of which was destroyed, resumed its course to-day in the City Hospital. The students who left the city are returning, and lectures will continue through the winter as usual.

PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY.

The Presbyterian Seminary and the Professor's residence in this city are all safe, and the original securities are believed to be good. Mr. McCormick, though one of the heaviest losers by the fire, meets promptly his new contributions and the endowment. The balance of the endowment would have been completed by others but for the fire. Some help to save this institution would be thankfully received.

THE PAPER RULERS.

The paper rulers of this city almost to a man have been thrown out of employment by the fire, and nearly all have been rendered homeless. They therefore make an appeal to their brethren of the same craft throughout the country for aid. All contributions will be thankfully and faithfully distributed. They should be addressed to Chas. H. Day, 256 West Washington street, Chicago.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS.

William W. Wall is President of the Relief Committee. All serious suffering is past. The contributions, so liberally forwarded, are faithfully distributed to the needy.

IMPOSTERS.

A large number of imposters were supplied with food and clothing at the start, but the relief organization is now so perfected that very little imposition can be practiced hereafter.

MONEY ORDERS.

Col. Eastman, postmaster, announces that the money order department of the Chicago postoffice is in operation, and is ready to pay all orders promptly. Postmasters making deposits should remit National banks, drafts on New York, or send currency by registered letters.

The Shoe Trade of Boston.

The Boston *Post* says. We are glad to learn that one of our most important industries, the shoe trade, is a sufferer to a less extent by the Chicago fire than was at first reported. The statement is made, in correction of the flying rumors that have generally been accepted as fact, that instead of six millions, the loss of Pearl street will certainly fall short of two million dollars. This sum is said to cover the entire indebtedness, which is of course much greater than the ultimate loss will be. There is no fear entertained that any member of the trade will be affected by the disaster, great as the amount involved may be, for the shoe business of Chicago is in the hands of men whose large financial resources are backed by indomitable courage and that indestructible spirit of enterprise which scorns calamity. Two of the leading houses in Chicago have already announced their ability to pay their indebtedness at maturity, and it is confidently expected that the same would be the case with the rest. This statement, which is made with authority, is decided by encouraging amid the wreck of fortunes and of hopes caused by the Chicago conflagration, and leads to brighter anticipations of the future.

Education in Russia.

The Russian Government evinces a praiseworthy desire to raise the educational status of its empire, which, to judge from the statistics published by the Board of Education recently appointed, seems sadly needed. The number of persons enjoying school education amounts, in Siberia, to one in 664; in the south western provinces—Kieff, Podolia, and Volhynia—to one in 532, in the three old Russian provinces possessing no school boards, to one in 41; in the Russian five-old provinces, possessing school boards, to one in 168; in the kingdom of Poland, to one in 31; and in the Baltic provinces, to one in every 19 inhabitants. The difference in the several provinces is greater than any one not well acquainted with Russian life would have anticipated. The superiority of the west over the east is more considerable still than the above figures would lead one to believe, for a great falling off in school attendance has been observed since the carrying out of the Imperial ukase prescribing the exclusive use of Russian as the language for teaching. Especially in Lithuania, the rural population discovers a great aversion to the Russianized schools.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE question of the sailing flights of birds is one which the most distinguished naturalists who have investigated the subject regard as extremely difficult to solve. M. Marey, of the College of France, who frankly admits our want of sufficient knowledge to warrant the adoption of any theory as yet, is disposed to think that the existence of various currents in the upper air, sometimes in a direction contrary to those on the surface of the earth, creates forces which carry a bird in opposite directions as he passes from one current to another, and that this accounts largely for the sailing power without apparent propulsion by the wings, which is manifestly possessed by so many birds.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK.

Poles in Council.

SPEECH OF GOV. BROSS.

Aid for the Sufferers.

THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE

The Yacht Race.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1871.

THE POLES IN COUNCIL.

The *Tribune* states that a secret meeting of prominent Poles was held yesterday, who took steps to avert a conspiracy said to be on foot by some of their rash countrymen to assassinate the Russian Grand Duke Alexis. Our police have no knowledge of any such conspiracy.

WHAT CHICAGO NEEDS.

Gov. Bross, of Illinois, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, addressed the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee this morning. After describing the great fire, he said after the immediate wants of the sufferers are supplied, the next pressing want is funds to rebuild the city. The merchants and companies of New York who had given loans on Chicago property destroyed by the fire should give second mortgages, to enable the merchants to rebuild their houses. He also recommended the capitalists to advance money freely on the unincumbered property of Chicago, as it was within the next few years sure to advance in price. The speaker expressed, on the part of the homeless and destitute people of Chicago, the most profound and heartfelt gratitude to New York, and eulogized the world on its noble efforts to relieve the sufferers.

There are thousands of Chicago business men who have friends east, who know them to be honest, energetic and capable. If they have no other security to give let them take a life policy and note of honor, and lend them money enough to start in business. They have lost one fortune, and with a little of your help on the start, they can soon make another. There has not been for the last twenty years so good a time for men of capital to start business in Chicago as now. All can now start even in the race for fame and fortune. Now is the time to strike. A couple of months at most are all that is needed to start business, with the best prospect of success. As to interest, the legal rate in illinois is ten per cent.—a much larger figure than is allowed anywhere in the East. Millions of money would gladly be taken by leading Chicago men at that rate, but I beg leave to say that I hope you will be satisfied with eight. I might add that our people sometimes pay commissions, but I beg you also to forget all about that. Our citizens are poor enough in all conscience, and it is to be hoped that no more capital will be satisfied with a reasonable percentage above what it can realize at home.

A vote of thanks was returned to Gov. Bross.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Dr. Bellows gave an eloquent sermon yesterday on Chicago, after which a liberal collection was made. He said the real Chicago is not burned at all. The years will not leave a cinder mark on her robes. Her wealth was visibly represented in her great warehouses, but her real wealth is in the souls, breasts, and irrepressible elasticity of her citizens. She has gained a stimulant in activity and a name which will realize all it has lost. The great lesson which Chicago presents is that humanity is loosened from its self ishness, and shocked into a sense of the nobleness of true riches. God has not stirred Chicago for its sins. It is now punished for the sins of the world. Humanity is always suffering.

Five thousand dollars was raised in Beecher's church on yesterday for the Chicago sufferers.

Howland & Aspinwall announce eight hundred pounds sterling received as a first installment from the corn trade of London for Chicago.

Governor Bross, of Chicago, addressed the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to-day. The towns and cities of Long Island, outside of Brooklyn, will raise nearly two hundred thousand dollars for Chicago. The ladies go around in teams among the villages collecting contributions.

YACHT RACES COMMENCED.

The first series of races for the Queen's cup has commenced. The yacht Columbia will represent the New York Yacht Club. A start was effected at 10:45. The Columbia got away with the lead, which she still holds. The weather is hazy with a light breeze. The general impression is that the Columbia will win.

12 M.—The Columbia is a mile ahead. The betting is six to four in favor of the Columbia.

The Columbia rounded the winning stake boat at 5:01, beating the Livonia twenty five minutes.

The Columbia passed the light ship about fifteen minutes ahead of the Livonia at South west Spit, returning twenty nine minutes thirty seven seconds ahead, and reached the home stake boat at 4 o'clock 57 minutes and 42 seconds. The Livonia returned at 5 o'clock and 23 minutes. The actual time of the Columbia was 6 hours, 17 minutes and 42 seconds; the Livonia's 6 hours and 43 minutes. Corrected allowance—Columbia, 6 hours, 19 minutes and 41 seconds; Livonia, 6 hours, 46 minutes and 45 seconds.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A Receiver has been appointed for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, which a stockholder swears will become insolvent owing to the Chicago fire.

The Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn adjusted its loss by the Chicago fire by a draft sent to Hart, Aiteen & Co.

The Board of Directors of the Home Insurance Company to-day unanimously adopted a resolution to fill up the capital stock to two and a half millions at the earliest practicable moment. This will restore the Home's assets to nearly, if not quite, four millions, after every cent of the Chicago fire losses are paid.

The Manhattan Company, which has announced suspension, expects to meet its losses.

The Continental has lost about one million, being much less than their surplus. They have doubled their capital, and paying their losses, will have assets of two millions for business.

MEETING OF INSURANCE PRESIDENTS.

The meeting of insurance Presidents to-day was attended by about fifty. Mr. Miller, State Superintendent of Insurance, addressed them, saying that if any were compelled to go into liquidation, he would do the best he could to protect the interest of insurers and stockholders, but wanted frank and candid statements of their condition. He thought the losses by the Chicago fire would not but a small per centage to the citizens of this State.

President Oakley stated that he had just returned from Chicago, and considers the losses there under-estimated. The Chicago companies could not pay more than ten or fifteen per cent. of their liabilities. He stated that all the New York companies would pay their losses.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

A telegram was received at the post office department to-day from the postmaster at Chicago, stating that one of the postoffice safes of that city had been rescued, and the contents were found badly scorched. Three thousand five hundred dollars in money was recovered and about $80,000 worth of postage stamps were in a condition to be returned for exchange, although not fit to be used. The cashier's day-book and ledger were found to be in a condition to be read, but the cash-book was destroyed. The safes of the Money Order Superintendent and that of the stamped envelope clerk were yet in the ruins.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Michael Geary is arranging a billiard entertainment at the Academy of Music, by which it is expected that at least $5,000 will be raised for Chicago.

The Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has received $50,000 since Saturday.

The Cotton Exchange subscription now exceeds $10,000.

Three thousand dollars were subscribed at the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange.

The Police Force Fund amounts to $7,925.

The Washington Market Relief Committee raised $2,000.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.

The London firm of Jay Cooke & Co. has sent one thousand pounds to Chicago.

The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Companies will pay all their losses in Chicago, amounting to near two and three-quarter millions, and subscribe ten thousand pounds to the relief fund.

TAMMANY FRAUDS.

State Attorney General Champlain says, in a letter, that he will exert all the powers of his office to vigorously prosecute every person implicated in the great frauds in New York city, when he is properly applied to to bring action against them.

REPORTS CALLED FOR.

Superintendent Miller will to-morrow issue a circular calling upon all the New York companies to report under oath the extent of their losses at Chicago, and their present standing. This is to be followed by an examination of the several companies.

INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats to-day, after consultation, decided against the request of the western steam tug owners to carry a greater pressure of steam than the law prescribes for steamers carrying passengers.

DIED.

Wm. H. Hill, for twenty-two years in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and chief clerk of the delivery department, died to-day of organic disease of the heart. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

GEN. JORDAN'S TRIAL.

The counsel for General Jordan, indicted for a violation of the neutrality laws, moves to-morrow for the discharge of his client, as no effort is being made by the government for a speedy trial.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Committee last night, a motion was made that the city and county officers be nominated for their candidates.

MONETARY.

The *Herald* of to day says that a monetary crisis can be averted only by extraordinary efforts.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education of Long Island has ordered the reading of the Bible suspended in the Hunter Point school.

SENTENCED.

Bolster has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for killing Sonny James in February last.

GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

The Grand Jury was sworn in to day in the Court of General Sessions, in place of the one discharged by Judge Barnard.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

The rumor of the negotiation of a mortgage loan in Europe by the Western Union Telegraph Company is unfounded.

LOST HIS PAPERS.

The United States District Attorney at Chicago lost all his papers.

ARRIVED.

The steamer America, from Bremen, has arrived.

MICHIGAN.

The Recent Fires.

DETROIT, October 16.—Earnest appeals for aid still come from the north and north-western portion of the State, which has been ravaged by fire by marauding incendiarity by contributions from this city. Money, clothing and provisions continue to flow in, and every train and every boat conveys help to the sufferers. In thirty days water communication with the devastated district will cease, after which provisions must be sent sixty miles to Manistee, and fifty to one hundred miles into St. Clair and Huron counties. Now is the time to send forward supplies, such as provisions, winter clothing, blankets, mattresses, and especially bedding for the sick. The relief committee at Grand Rapids, in conjunction with Mr. Ferry, are unremitting in their efforts to alleviate the distress at Manistee and Holland. Contributions, and especially those designed for these places, should be sent directed to Senator Ferry, Grand Haven.

The contributions at our churches yesterday reached several thousand dollars. Considerable aid from beyond the borders of Michigan is beginning to come in. All such will be most thankfully received.

Governor Baldwin arrived here to-day, and is to night in consultation with leading citizens of the State as to what shall be done in the present terrible emergency.

At a mass meeting of citizens at Grand Rapids, held to-night for the purpose of establishing a central executive committee to act for western Michigan, D. E. Mornes, of Holland, made the following statement: Number of families now to be supplied daily with food in Holland, 34; number of persons, 1,294; number of families in Fillmore and Lakeseown, 70; number of persons, 4,000; number of families in Holland townships, 40; number people, 200.

WISCONSIN.

Schooner Wrecked.

MILWAUKEE, October 16.—The schooner Levant was wrecked off Sheboygan during the gale of Saturday night. She was discovered by the schooner D. P. Dobbins. The crew manned a yawl, but found only two men alive. One, named Peter Branch, of Chicago, lived only a few minutes after being rescued. The other, named Peter Larnum, of Chicago, is the only survivor. The others were found dead, still clinging to the rigging. The dead left on the wreck were the Captain and mate, Robt. Brown, a passenger, and three seamen.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Chicago Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—About $50,000 in church subscriptions for Chicago, was raised here yesterday. Several refugees families from Chicago arrived, and the station was opened for them.

MAJOR CATTO'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Major Catto took place this morning, and was attended by an immense concourse. The interment took place at Lebanon Cemetery, with the usual military salute.

NEBRASKA.

Relief for Sufferers.

OMAHA, October 16.—Omaha has donated $20,000 for Chicago and $1,000 for the sufferers in Wisconsin and Michigan.

SNOW STORM.

The snow storm of Thursday last was very severe near Rawlins, Wyoming. It was three or four feet deep in some places. The passengers on one train report that they were delayed twelve hours, with nothing to eat and but a little fuel.

WHEELING.

Baltimore Excursionists.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 16.—The invited guests and Council of this city leave on a special train at five o'clock to-morrow morning to visit Baltimore, on an invitation from the Council of that city. They meet the Pittsburgh delegation at Cumberland, arriving in Baltimore at eight P. M. to-morrow.

THE CAPITAL.

Supreme Court Meeting.

BURNT GREENBACKS.

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1871.

MEETING OF SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States met to-day. The Chief Justice was present.

BURNT GREENBACKS.

It is suggested to the parties in Chicago having national bank and United States currency in a burnt or scorched condition, not to handle the same before forwarding it to the United States Treasury for redemption, but to pack it in cotton or some other soft substance and enclose it in boxes without tying the packages. It will be less liable to further destruction in its transit, and much larger amounts will be realized on the count by the Treasury experts.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Major James J. Dana has been ordered to duty in the Quartermaster's Department of Arizona. Captain James W. Scully has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, and Major Augustus H. Seward as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota. Paymaster Simeon has been ordered to the Department of the South.

THE WEATHER.

Clearing weather will probably continue to-night on the Middle Atlantic coast and in the extreme southwest, with clear weather elsewhere. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably prevail on Tuesday very generally east of the Mississippi.

UTAH.

Brigham Young in Court.

SALT LAKE, October 16.—Brigham Young appeared in Court this morning, when the indictment for lascivious cohabitation was read to him, and upon the usual question of the clerk, he answered with marked seriousness "not guilty." The court room was moderately crowded, and there was no excitement. Brigham seemed much improved in health and confident in manner.

In the case of the Mayor, Daniel H. Wells, on a similar charge, the reading of the indictment was waived, and after the title of the case was announced, he too pleaded "not guilty." The defendant's counsel asked the court to continue the cases until the next term. The prosecution opposed this, but said they were willing to give the defendants all the time necessary for preparation for trial. The motion was not acted upon, but will be taken up at an early day.

BOSTON.

Laying of Corner Stone.

BOSTON, October 16.—The corner stone of the new post office was laid with Masonic ceremonies this afternoon. Several high national and State dignitaries and an immense concourse of spectators were present, amongst whom was General Grant. The exercises consisted of placing a tin box containing a great number and variety of articles in the niche—President Grant aiding Grand Master Charles S. Woodbury with a trowel and cement. Music, prayer, an original hymn, and address from Postmaster Jewett, General Grant as well and ex-Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston, constituted the remaining exercises.

THE PRESIDENT.

To night President Grant gave a reception at the St. James Hotel. Mrs. Grant was the guest of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at dinner, and in the evening the two ladies and a few friends attended the opera. The President leaves to morrow at eight A. M. for Bangor.

CALIFORNIA.

The Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—The stockholders of the Pacific Insurance Company, finding the latest reported losses by the Chicago fire to be about two million of dollars, instead of one-half of that sum as first estimated, now refuse paying the voluntary call for seventy five per cent. on the capital. The law does not permit a larger assessment than five per cent. at one time. The Directors therefore will levy, but it is very doubtful if the stockholders will respond, since the best legal talent in this city declares that individual liability does not hold good in law. The company will probably go into liquidation, though all possible efforts will be made to continue business.

INDIANA.

Railway Matters.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., October 16.—The first through passenger train come over the St. Louis and South Eastern Railroad last night from St. Louis.

The Lake Erie, Evansville and South western Railroad have let the contract for twenty five miles of grading and ties on their road from this city.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Nearly all the senior class of Bowdoin College has been suspended for absenting themselves from recitations.

—Two men were killed and two more fatally burned by the explosion of fire damp in Beechwood colliery, Pennsylvania, on Saturday.

—The trial of Col. Thomas J. Wilson, ex-Deputy Collector, charged with embezzlement, was commenced in the United States District Court, at Baltimore, yesterday.

—Halifax dispatches estimate the damages done to the late hurricane at $200,000. The shores of Halifax harbor on Friday morning presented an appearance of wreck and ruin never seen before. The wharves were shattered. Several vessels were high and dry, and others dismasted. Altogether thirty vessels, mostly belonging to fishermen, suffered. Three men were drowned off the harbor while setting nets. The railway track from Halifax to Bedford was damaged to the extent of sixteen thousand dollars.

—After the widest range of experience, having tried everything from a cherry cobbler and mint julep to a gin sling, a whisky cocktail, standing on the summit of mauhood's expectations, I can lay my hand on my heart and say, there is nothing for family use equal to Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled ale.—*Andy Johnson.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, October 16, 1871.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 7th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

oct16:d7 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

☞ ESCAPED NUN,

EDITH O'GORMAN.

This heroic and popular young lecturess will deliver a lecture to

LADIES ONLY,

in Lafarette Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 19th, at half-past two o'clock.

Admission 25 cents.

Tickets are for sale at the Jewelry Store of W. G. Dunseath, No. 36 Fifth avenue, and also at the Hall on the afternoon of the lecture. Doors will be opened at one and a half o'clock. As the proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to charitable purposes, it is hoped that the ladies will turn out in large numbers.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, October 16, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 3 o'clock, P. M., October 21st, 1871, for furnishing 3,000 yards of filling at the outlet of the spring Garden avenue Sewer on the Allegheny river, and also about 1,500 cubic yards of filling at the outlet of the Bayard street Sewer on the Ohio river. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

oct16:58 W. M. PORTER, Controller.

LOST.—Two boys of about sixteen years of age, named John Farrar and ——nice. When last seen, they were in a skiff on the Youghiogheny river above McKeesport. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received at No. 153 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct16:2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Schools of Medicine.

There can no good arise out of the quarrels about the comparative value of the different schools of medicine, eclectic, alopathic, homeopathic or what not.

The school that cures, and the doctor that cures has the cream out of most of them. It is in this way that Doctor Keyser with his LUNG CURE has succeeded in overthrowing most consumptive diseases. The dread prospective which once haunted the poor consumptive is now dispelled forever, as many in our midst can bear witness. When taken early, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, alone will eradicate the disease from the constitution, and lull the threatening cough which attends it into a calm, which is a sure presage that the lungs are healing, and the membranes of the bronchial are returning to health and duty—even in old and stubborn cases of consumption, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and treatment have absorbed the tuberculous matter and swept it from the system. The study of its properties and its mode of action raises it far above the reach of any imputation of empiricism. The Doctor, besides being a skillful and thorough apothecary, is likewise a conscientious physician, who has acquired by over twenty-five years of study, not only his diplomas and degrees, but has honored and protected them with half a lifetime of valuable experience. Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle, or 4 bottles for $5, when your druggist does not keep it. Sold at the Dr's great medicine store 167 Liberty street, where consultations can be had in all chronic diseases from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 9 P. M.

Things Have Changed--Consumption.

HANNIBAL AND CAESAR won their victories and battles by the sword, the spear and battle axe. They had never heard of gun powder. The man who would undertake to do what GRANT did at Appomattox and with such implements of warfare as was used there, would deserve to be derided and laughed at; not because they were now used for the purpose then in view, but because, better and more powerful engines were known. We do not lose sight of what the past has done for medicine. The past hundred years has accomplished more towards the cure of consumption, than the five hundred years previously. It is common for people still to die of it. It will continue to be common just so long as people neglect to pay attention to the first symptoms or follow the rule of treatment in vogue a hundred years ago. Dr. Keyser of this city cures nearly every case of lung disease or chronic disease of any kind that he takes under treatment. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is as near a specific for consumption as any medicine can be, it will allay all morbid irritability, quiet the cough, lessen the inflammation, expel the tough, viscid mucous that blocks up the air cells of the lungs, and give that plastic quality to the blood which it needs to fit it for the purposes of separation. Ask for Dr. Keyser's

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

THE death of George Vandenhoff, the elocutionist and reader is announced as having occurred in New York last week.

REDUCTION of the National debt and increase of Republican majorities everywhere are the gratifying notes of the day.

ALTHOUGH the Chicago fire sensation detracted all attention from the thieves of Tammany and the defaulter Evans, still the clouds under which they rest have daily grown blacker and blacker.

SOME influential Poles of New York have held a meeting in order, they allege, to prevent the consummation of a plot to assassinate the Russian Prince Alexis. Surely no Pole would make such a stick of himself as to lend encouragement to a conspiracy so damnable.

JAMES PARK, Jr. Esq., proposes that the iron, steel and pig-metal dealers of the city, of which he himself is a prominent representative, shall loan Chicago $500,000 for five years, at six per cent. interest. The project is a liberal one and meets with much approval.

BERKS county polls nearly the full Democratic vote *against* the Constitutional Convention. This is in perfect harmony with all of the past history of that party, as represented by Berks, and other strongholds of Democracy, vainly hoping at the same time to gain the control of the State, its leaders do not want any restrictions thrown around them to prevent such legislation as may be required to repudiate their power. Progress is not one of their watchword: they seek only to run in the ruts made for them by predecessors of the olden time, whose ideas are far behind the present age.

DISASTERS never comes singly. From Bangor, Maine, we have the news of a sudden freshet in the Penobscot River, the stream having risen nine feet in twenty-four hours, causing immense destruction of property. It is estimated that five million logs near Oldtown have broken from their moorings and are strewn along the shore, great numbers of which will be lost to their owners. The trains on the Maine Central Railroad have been obstructed and it is feared that much damage will be caused to bridges and other property. No lives are reported lost.

THE cry for help comes from the distressed people of Michigan and Wisconsin, whose sufferings from the late conflagrations are even greater than those of distressed Chicago, and appeal with as much force to the charitable world. Cannot something be done in our city for these new claimants on our sympathy, or is our charity already exhausted? Who will make the initiative movement in their behalf? We know our people's generosity has already been heavily taxed, but whosoever giveth his mite in the name of God towards suffering humanity will have it returned tenfold, and at the same time will be laying up treasures in the land beyond.

TO-DAY an excursion party of the City Councils and some four or five hundred gentlemen representing the business and other interests of the city will leave for Baltimore to return the call recently made by the Councils and business men of that city in honor of the completion of the Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh Railroad *via* Connellsville. We are led to believe that the body will fully and fairly represent our city on the occasion, and are quite certain that they will come home well pleased with the hospitality of the people of the Monumental City to whom we have been recently joined. We wish the entire party a pleasant and profitable journey.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE of Chicago was not without its even more terrible companion, at least so far as the sacrifice of human life was concerned, in the fearful calamity that simultaneously fell like a stroke of a wrathful Providence upon the people of the Great North Western States of Michigan and Wisconsin. The thrilling details now being received of the fire magnify it into one of the direst calamities that ever happened in this country. The fearful loss of life attended with so many horrors, the suffering of the survivors for food, raiment and shelter in the sparsely settled and rigidly cold pineries of the North, make the picture of distress even more painful than that furnished by leveled Chicago, and with more earnestness appeals their cause to the philanthropic world for aid and comfort. It is truly painful to realize the fact that the fire fiend in several parts of the country commenced almost at the same moment a maddened onslaught on whole communities, destroying life with fearful wickedness, laying waste a proud city, destroying villages, leveling forests and blighting hundreds of miles of prairies. View it as we may, whether in the light of a direct visitation from Providence for our manifold sins as a nation, or as an ordinary event in the natural order of things, the lesson taught is all the same and the calamities lose none of their terrible coloring. Out of any great calamity a nation should emerge chastened, and on suppliant knees to God should bend a better and more virtuous people, purified in the ordeal through which they have passed.

NO CANDIDATE.

It has been advised in some influential quarters that the Democratic party should make no nomination in 1872 for the offices of President and Vice President. It has been argued that such a course was adopted in Missouri, and resulting successfully, is an example of prudence and policy to be imitated by the party at large if victory over Republicanism is desired. Several ideas at once present themselves to our mind at the suggestion of such a course by the Democratic party, and the first one is, that the principles of the Republican national organization are so popular, correct and invincible, that no opposite or contrary platform can be erected which can overcome them. The Democracy in 1864, whilst the rebellion was at full tide, and Grant was sweeping down through Virginia, with but partial success, tried to rally their forces on the plea that the war had, up to that time, proved a disastrous failure and should be brought to a close. General McClellan in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Democracy, stated that he fully co-incided with the professed utterances of the party in relation to the war, intimating pretty strongly that the South could not be subdued, and gave to the public that celebrated expression which was so often bitterly repeated in the press of the country, that he "would exhaust the resources of statesmanship in attempts to end the war" and satisfy the demands of the South. The country well remembers the results of that campaign. Abraham Lincoln was triumphantly re-elected, and General Grant was nerved with additional force to go forward until red-handed rebellion laid down its last gun. The people in thundering tones endorsed the policy of the Republican Union party, and bid the chieftain of Liberty to move on in the course laid down for ridding the land of the foul stain of slavery, and conquering the rebels of the South, as well as their allies of the North.

In the campaign of 1868 the Democratic party under the lead of Horatio Seymour, the silent, and Frank Blair, Jr., the blatant, still hoping to succeed by opposing the policy of Republicanism, ordered the fire along the lines to be directed against the measures of reconstruction adopted by Congress, and weakly attempted to fire the Democratic heart by the cry of Universal Amnesty. The result of the contest was similar to that of 1864, and proved that no effort could succeed which had for its object opposition to the principles and results of the Republican party; the natural outgrowth of the war. General Grant, the true hero of the war, was elected, the pending fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was endorsed by the people as it afterwards was by the requisite number of the States, and Democracy suffered another crushing defeat in its opposition to the party of the Union, the party of progress, liberty and peace.

The political horizon was somewhat changed in the spring of 1871, by the results of the legislation of 1870; many exrebels had received full pardon for past political crimes, all had the full privileges of citizenship restored to them, except the sole one of holding office, which was yet denied to the leaders in the late rebellion; the colored people of the land had been admitted through he final ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, to the right of suffrage; the Fourteenth amendment, forever closing up the issues of the war had been officially announced as the law of the land, when that able, though misguided Democrat, since deceased, Clement L. Vallandigham, sounded the "New Departure" doctrine of the Democratic faith, by which the old battles were to be forgotten, the old issues were to be dropped, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were to be accepted, the results of the war were to be fully admitted, and the gauge of battle was once more to be thrown down to the Republicans on the naked field of Democratic might, against the hosts of the the party in power. They admitted all things of the past fully established, they acknowledged themselves a vital force without a single actuating principle, they confessed their past as wrong, and the principles of the Republican party as correct. What are the results—this body without a head; this creature without a heart; this carcass without animation; this party without a principle to contend for, has been woefully, outvoted, and again consigned to the congenial shades of its many past defeats by the yeomanry, the tough-fisted representatives of honesty in politics and loyalty to the flag, the Young Republicans of Ohio, Pennsylvania and of Iowa.

Well may Democracy, as it gazes upon its past efforts and withering defeats, as it meditates on the different methods resorted to in the past to overcome the live party of progress, well may it ask itself *"What next?"* "We tried treason and were defeated, the people of the United States stood by the flag, we tried Frank Blair's plan of upsetting established State governments, we lastly swallowed the bitter pills of Republicanism, confessed the errors of the past, and we have been systematically, periodically defeated and turned out of doors. What next?" The suggestion at the head of this article comes from the West; Democracy is advised to try it once again; drop the old slogan of battle, and even the old name, and by a combination composed of defeated candidates, disaffected politicians, soured Republicans and the rank and file of the old party, who always take their tickets, like their whisky, "straight," endeavor once more to defeat the youthful giant, who so ably and wisely conducts the country forward on its great mission of peace, purity and progress. We predict only another defeat, for surely the people of this great nation, having refused the services of a party, full only of "dead men's bones"—a relic of ancient days, without a head or a heart to throb at the sound of the music of the Union, will not now trust a nameless thing, a foul mob who disowns an honest title, a conglomeration of all the discordant and malicious elements which have been spewed out of the mouths of all honest parties, and turned loose upon the world to fatten on the husks left behind the gleaners. No, never the hope were as vain as those of the past, so long as memory shall hold its seat, and call up the hideous forms of the demons of treason which polluted the sight during the dark days of the rebellion, so long will every Democratic thing be hateful to the sight of the true Union man. Cover it over, renounce the faith of treason, blot out the very name, and yet, so long as the genius of Republicanism inspires us to go forward in the path of virtue, of honor, and of justice and liberty, so long shall we retain the control of this great nation, and defeat the machinations of the enemy, no matter in what disguise he shall appear to give us battle. No candidate—after that, what next?

THE DISTURBING SPIRIT.

Irish Fenianism, French Communism, European Nationalism, or Red Republicanism, Ku-Kluxism as exhibited in our late rebel States, and organisms of labor as against capital found everywhere, are manifestations of one and the same spirit. A spirit of discontent with the existing orders of things be they good or bad; a bursting forth of a destructive antagonism against the existing social orders of things; an effort to break up relations long established without any rational aim at an establishment of new relations. It is a spirit inherently destructive, tremendous in its power of pulling down and throwing the world into disorder, but utterly incompetent to build up, in short, a spirit of lawlessness and confusion, destructive of peace, order and law, and more subversive of individual liberty than any other form of despotism that ever existed.

This social disease seems to be spreading abroad over all people as a world-wide epidemic, and is already shaking the foundations of all that can be shaken, and of many things which ought to be shaken and swept away. In France it exhibits itself in tremendous throes, sweeping away dynasty after dynasty, yet arriving at nothing better. In England it is pressing upon the throne, the aristocracy and the Church with ever increasing force, and men are even now calculating the value of the crown and thinking of a disestablished Church. There, too, the struggle between capital and labor is becoming more and more grave, and great and perhaps salutary changes in all that great social system, in which so many hoary abuses still exist. Wiser and freer than the continental populations, reformation in England does not necessarily involve violent revolution; and I believe that that government could be changed to a republic without the shedding of blood. But among so people in Europe is there less of that wild, unreasoning, down-pulling spirit of which we are speaking.

On the Continent of Europe a tremendous outburst of popular force is imminent. The fierce revolt of the Communists of Paris gave the world a premonition of its nature and its desperate spirit. The massacre of the Archbishop of Paris, one of the best men in the Catholic Church was a crime committed against the spirit of the age. But such vandalism at one time obtained in the same way all over Northern Kansas. Things however, are changed.

Our cities and towns are exceedingly pleasant places for the residence of a manufacturing population and as provisions of the very best kind are abundant and cheap, all the conditions for manufacturing prosperity are highly favorable. Moreover, our distance from the seaboard, and the cost of transportation, will ever ask as a kind of protective tariff to manufacturers here. Already there is more manufacturing done here than people at the east would suppose there could be in a country so new but there is room for tenfold more.

The manufacture of flour is an excellent business here. Wheat ranges from 80 cents to a dollar, while flour is seven dollars a barrel. Mills here are not successful unless they are very good, and flour, on the average, is better than in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Early last summer I wrote to the GAZETTE, calling attention to Perry as an excellent place for a mill—one of the best unoccupied sites I know. I received letters from a number of parties on the subject, and the result was a visit from two gentlemen of Butler county, Pa., last week. Pleased at the country, were well satisfied, purchased a site, and will have a mill here before the next harvest costing from $12,000 to $15,000. They are just such men as I like to see coming among us. Nobody here has any doubt of their success.

Canning fruits could be carried on here to better profit than any place in the United States: for the quantity and quality are both ahead of anything found east of the Mississippi—I mean both large and small fruits. All kinds are excellent, and can be grown with very little labor. This year the pigs helped to eat the peach crop, and grapes fell to two and three cents a pound, and such grapes as are never found in eastern markets. Indeed Kansas could supply the whole Union with canned fruits, were there establishments to put them up. This subject is worthy of the consideration of men of means who would like to go into a very nice business.

With our boundless natural pasture, this is an admirable country for making cheese. It is already prosecuted to some extent, and when I can get it I prefer the Kansas cheese to that brought from the east. Winter food for cattle costs very little here. This year I cut as much hay as I wanted—prairie-grass—and it cost, as near as I could estimate, one dollar per ton in the barn and in the stack. I tried the experiment of raising mangel wurtzel. Just now I measured two, each of which was 21 inches in circumference. Many others were nearly as large. On about ½ of an acre I shall have probably two wagon loads. With very little trouble a dairyman can have as many as his cows can eat. This business too requires considerable capital to make it pay well.

We have enough of mere farmers for the present—perhaps too many. We need consumers, and we need more diversified products of the soil. These other industries must be systematised and in some measure concentrated. For example a fruit canner need not necessarily grow all his own fruit, for neighbors all around him will be glad to grow and pick his berries, &c., &c. for him at rates profitable to both; and the dairymen may work up more milk than he can draw from his own herd of cows. This State is by nature a garden, a paradise, and it only requires human skill and industry, backed by a little capital, to make it one of the most desirable places in the world.

I saw yesterday in the Lawrence *Journal* a suggestion to have a powerful steam engine to pump air into one common reservoir, whence it should be distributed thorugh pipes to all parts of the city, as water and gas are distributed. The press is sure to be kept up to forty or fifty pounds to the square inch, and dealt out at fixed rates to all who want it. The air to operate as steam upon other engines of the required capacity. The idea is taken from the operations at the Mount Cenis tunnel, where air pumped at the mouths of the tunnel was carried in pipes nearly three miles and operated engines at the fall of the rock as the work proceeded. It is a scheme worth considering.

The immense drift of humanity in this direction has gone on about long enough as a blind and ungoverned force. Men, it is true, have generally done well by coming here; but the men who will follow them, and turn to their own profit and to the advantage of everybody already here, new industries and pursuits, will do better; and as I am too old to do much more than look around and suggest what is needed, and let the world know the result of my observations so far as I can, I have written the foregoing rambling remarks.

J. C.

Washington's Civil Service Examination.

The Brunswick (N. J.) *Telegraph* prints the following curious letter from General Washington to James Barnard, never before published.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th Sept., 1796.

"Dear sir: By a recurrence to the acts of the last session of Congress, you will find one for disposing of the ungranted land north west of the Ohio: and for appointing a Surveyor General for the purposes therein mentioned: and you may have heard that Mr. De Witt who was Geographer to the army at the close of the war after the decease of Mr. Erskine, and at present the Surveyor General of the State in New York (a man of profound knowledge in mathematics and sufficiently skilled in astronomy), was nominated to that office, and has declined the acceptance of it.

"It is yet vacant: and you have been mentioned to me as a gentleman to whom it might be acceptable. Without taking, then, a circuitous route to ascertain this fact, I shall apply immediately to yourself, for information: and will frankly ask, because I am sure you will candidly answer (if the appointment should meet your wishes) whether your knowledge in mathematics, practical surveying, and so much of astronomy as is useful to a skillful exercise of the latter, for discovering the latitude, meridian, &c., now are or easily could be made familiar to you. These questions are propounded because affirmative qualifications are essential.

"As the season and circumstances begin now to press for an appointment, and as my continuance here and the road I shall travel back to Virginia (for the purpose of returning with my family for the winter) are somewhat uncertain, I request the favor of you to put your answer to this letter under cover to the Secretary of State, who will be directed to open it and to fill up the blank commission which I shall deposit in his office with your name, if you are disposed to accept it; or with that of another gentleman who is held in contemplation if you do not. You may, if it is not too troublesome, address a duplicate to me at Mount Vernon, to remain in the Postoffice at Alexandria until called for. "With great esteem and regard

"I am, Dear Sir,
"Your very H'ble Servant,
"G. WASHINGTON.

"The Honble
"James Barnard."

Who was James Barnard, and how did he answer the questions?

Another Expedition to the Polar Sea.

The Russian Geographical Society is organizing a scientific expedition to the Polar Sea. The object of the expedition is not only to reach the North Pole, but also to select such a route as will give the best opportunities for studying the geography, climate and industrial conditions of the Siberian coasts. The icy sea, which contains innumerable islands hitherto unvisited by geographers, will be thoroughly explored, especially from a scientific and industrial point of view. The course of the Gulf stream will be carefully followed, and observations made for the purpose of discovering the best route from the mouth of the river Obi for exporting the products of Siberia, and of obtaining a complete knowledge of the fauna and flora of those regions. Special attention will also be paid to the fisheries. A preliminary expedition is to be sent out as soon as possible to reconnoitre the seas in the vicinity of Nova Zembla. It is to obtain information on the following subjects: 1. The cold and warm streams between the Murman coast and Nova Zembla. 2. The boundary of the ice in summer, and the depth of the sea at various points. 3. The extent of the Gulf stream and its destination on meeting with the polar ice. 4. The portion of the Gulf stream which skirts the coast of Nova Zembla. 5. The geographical and climate conditions of the Karian Sea and the other seas in its vicinity. 6. The boundary of permanent ice on the northeast. 7. The navigation of the mouths of the Siberian rivers. 8. The lighthouses. 9. The fisheries. The reconnoitering expedition will embark in two sailing ships, each accompanied by a naval officer, a geographer, and a zoologist.

MAJ-GEN. GEO. L. HARTSUFF, one of the most hard-working and gallant officers of the army, who came out of the Florida Indian wars with one bullet in his body, which he still carries, and off the field of Antietam with another, whilst having been washed ashore almost insensible in Lake Michigan, in the Lady Elgin disaster, was recently retired as full Major General, on account of wounds received in the service. He now goes to Europe in the hope that he may still be able to do a little business as an agent of the Gatling Gun Company. We shall have abroad no more creditable representative of the fighting men or of the scholars of our army.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Commander Selfridge's Report.

The report of Commander Selfridge, who was sent by the United States Government last year to search for a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien has not been officially printed, but from an abstract printed in a Boston newspaper it appears that the discovery of a practicable route is claimed. As laid down, it starts from the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic slope, and proceeds up the Atrato river 150 miles to the mouth of Napipi, one of the tributaries of the Atrato, and thence, in nearly a straight course, to the Pacific Ocean, at Cupica Bay. The harbors of the Darien Gulf and of Cupica Bay are said to be excellent, being undisturbed by the hurricanes of that part of the tropics and always tranquil. The Atrato river, as far up as the Napipi, is nowhere less than 30 feet in depth, and has a descent of only 90 feet, which it is proposed to overcome by nine locks of ten feet each. After these locks are passed, the canal has to be fed from the Napipi river, and the supply from the latter can, if necessary, be doubled by a feeder three miles long from the Bojaya. The greatest engineering difficulties are near the Pacific slope. A tunnel 170 feet in hight, and 70 feet wide, will have to be run through the hills for five miles, and for three miles the proposed canal will have to be in a cutting of some 125 feet in depth. Such are the chief obstacles in the way, and, upon the question whether they can be surmounted turns the issue of the whole scheme. To show that the undertaking will not be impossible, the report presents the following statistics:

The total excavation amounts to 31,234,105 cubic yards rock, 7,424,240 cubic yards tunnel work, 10,461,627 cubic yards earth.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF CONSTRUCTION.

Object of Expenditure.	Expense.
Rock excavation	$ 48,496,466
Earth excavation	3,446,726
Twenty-two locks	5,983,166
Tunnel	38,978,150
Pier, Cupica Bay	200,000
Lighthouse and wall, Atrato River	60,000
Depots, Pacific, on the line, at junction	100,000
Executive Department	120,000
Engineer Department	375,000
Medical Department	80,000
Pay Department	90,000
Commissary Department	120,000
Quartermaster Department	135,000
Dredging machinery	350,000
Hoisting and pumping machines	875,000
Improvements in Atrato River	500,000
Total	$ 99,859,512
Add 25 per cent for contingencies	24,964,878
Total	$124,824,390

Farragut's Decision.

On the day when intelligence was received that the ordinance of secession had passed the Virginia Convention, Captain Farragut determined to abandon Norfolk and the State. Collecting hastily a few valuables, he placed his wife, sister, and their children in a carriage, put his loaded pistols in his pocket, and within two hours from the reception of the news that Virginia had decided to secede he proceeded to the Baltimore steamer, then at the wharf. Leaving all else behind, he resolved not to be denationalized or torn from the Union; he would know no country but that which he had loved and served from his childhood. The next day he passed through Baltimore, then in excited insurrection. The ordinary channels of travel by steamers and railroads were interrupted, and in the general confusion it was difficult to procure means of transportation or to leave the city. He found by accident that a common canal boat was leaving the wharf for Philadelphia. On this boat, which had indifferent accommodations for about eighteen persons, there were crowded nearly three hundred—fugitives, like himself and family, seeking refuge in the North. He reached New York after some annoyance and inconvenience, with but slight pecuniary means to sustain himself and his exiled and dependent family. Being on waiting orders—for the Department, which did not then know these particulars, was moving with cautious vigilant, and wary steps, careful and guarded whom to trust, and in the employment of Southern officers particularly circumspect—Captain Farragut felt his pecuniary resources insufficient for his support in the great metropolis. Always odest and unobtrusive, and almost a stranger in New York, he found a resting place for a few days under the roof of a friend whom he had previously known, until he could obtain a secluded place out of the city, adapted to his limited means. He succeeded in getting a modest cottage at Hastings on the Hudson at a rent of $150 per annum, which he plainly furnished, and to which, with one servant, he retired to await events—ready, however, and anxious to serve his country and give himself to her cause.—*"Admiral Farragut and New Orleans," by Gideon Welles, in November Galaxy.*

A Singular Experience.

The Paris correspondent of the *Echo* writes: A man, name unknown, was discovered poisoned in one of the streets of the Champs Elysees on Saturday night. On searching the body at the dead-house a paper was found in his side pocket, on which he had carefully written, minute by minute, his "impressions" as the approach of death. I subjoin a part of this strange document: "Ten o'clock at night—I must finish. I will get into a garden, and end all in an unknown corner. Five minutes past ten—Here I am in the corner, covered up with my cloak. The air is cold and damp. But what have I to fear from cold? The gas light just reaches me. Quarter past ten—Everything is ready. I take my bottle of poison. How strange! to think those few drops will separate my soul from my body. Twenty minutes past ten—'tis done! I have swallowed the liquid? What is going on within me? I feel nothing but curiosity. I can tell you below are gay. I hear them. Ah! Half past ten—Fearful pains in my legs and back. My ideas are confused. The world is disappearing from me. My childhood appears before me, mother, father, all! Quarter to eleven—Sleep is overcoming me. The beginning of the end is at hand. My legs are dead. Where is my soul? Will it wander from globe to globe through thousands of centuries? What matters? I came into the world without thinking. I must leave it the same. Eleven—o'clock—What do they say? The cold has reached my stomach. My head is heavy. I cannot see. Oh! I should know——" There were a few words more, but they could not be deciphered.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars for a Broken Heart.

The N. Y. *Standard* of Saturday says: The trial of a suit for breach of promise, which has occupied the attention of the Brooklyn City Court for the past three days, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff in the case is Miss Roxellana Homan, a lady of thirty years, and the defendant is Mr. Alexander Earle, who is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, and upward of fifty years of age. Miss Homan, who has had the courage to make public all the little incidents which occurred during the time the defendant was worshiping at her shrine, brought the suit to recover the sum of $25,000 that being the pecuniary value at which she estimated her affection. She was first engaged in the family of defendant as seamstress or governess. After the death of the defendant's wife she took charge of the domestic affairs. Mr. Earle began paying marked attentions to her, such as accompanying her to church, making her little presents and paying every consideration to all her wishes. Finally there were moonlight walks, moonlight talks, moonlight drives, endearing demonstrations, etc. Then there was a coldness on his part and the plaintiff discovered that his promises were moonshine or like pie crust—made only to be broken. The jury returned a verdict giving her $15,000.

Rebellious Students.

Affairs at Princeton College are decidedly in a bad way. The faculty and students appear to be at sword's points. The difficulty is that five members of the Sophomore class were "rusticated" on hazing, when the rest of the class revolted to attend recitations until the other five offending members should be taken back. To make matters worse, the three other classes agreed to sustain the action of the Sophomorers. It is possible the faculty might have yielded to the students but for the fact that the student roused Dr. McCosh from a sound sleep the other night with the cries of "Jimmy! Jimmy! come out my fine Scotch lad," after which they compelled their instructors to make speeches to them. A sound drubbing all around appears to be what these infants want.

AT Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, a German, named F. Biersheink, was found dead by his wife, at his residence on the Brook Turnpike, with his left wrist almost severed. He was seated in a rocking chair with his hand in a basin of cold water, perfectly dead. It is evident that he committed the rash act with his own hand and bled to death. He leaves a wife and several children.

Miracles of Jesuit Corpses.

The bodies of the Jesuits, Olivaint, Decoudray, Caubut, Clerc and Debengy, shot by the Communists, have lately been transferred to the Jesuit church at Paris, and placed in a vault accessible to the public. Since being put there they have been in greater requisition than they ever were in their lives. A young girl, lamed in one leg, smitten with a variety of other horrible diseases, and long given up by her doctors, prayed to Father Olivaint. She then, probably, "in consequence of infosmation received," had herself conveyed to the tomb of the martyr. One touch sufficed—she threw away her crutch, and all other ailments were gone in the same moment. She walked home all by herself and made her cure known. From that day forward she is to be seen daily praying at the healing shrine, and is ready to confound any skeptic by any amount of written testimonials as to her cure. The other Fathers have not been idle, but have likewise been made to restore life from death.

CERTINCATE OF A CURE OF DEAFNESS.

NOISE LIKE A TEA KETTLE.

I took my son David Gilchrist, eight years old, to Dr. Keyser on the twenty-eighth of July, 1871, for a deafness and discharge from both ears, and a continual noise like the sound of a tea kettle, which had been coming on for over a year. He at that time could not hear a watch tick unless held close to the ears. The disease had been gradually growing worse, so that I had been made to believe him almost incurable, in fact most of the neighbors told me he would never get well. I had heard and read of Dr. Keyser's treatment in the daily newspapers, so I went to see the doctor, who told me he could cure him. He gave my son inward medicine and also applications to the ear, which I am happy to say has entirely cured him: and now, October 14th, he can hear the watch at two feet distance, and can hear the most ordinary conversation. His health otherwise has greatly improved, and I only feel too grateful for the remarkable cure of my son and take pleasure in making the case public.

THOMAS GILCHRIST.
Turtle Creek, formerly Irwin's Station.

Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases of the ear, eye and lungs 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. ununtil 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH
TO GET THE GENUINE
St. Louis Magnetic Spring Water
IS AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.
Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating between the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels, and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint develops itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. 1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES' MISSES and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.

oct6:b33

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,

Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.

se30:b46

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, Jr

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.
Sheathing and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
1428:b17-TF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seasonable Goods
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Blankets, Blankets.
Coverlets.
Comforts, Quilts.
Flannels, Flannels.
Cassimeres.
Cloakings and
Waterproofs.
Plaids, Plaids,
Alpacas.
FANCY
DRESS GOODS
IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids, beautiful styles.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins, a great bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

LADIES',
GENTLEMEN'S
AND
CHILDREN'S
Fall and Winter
UNDERWEAR.
Now is the Time to Purchase.
MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
To be Found Anywhere.

White, Shetland, Scarlet and Clouded Merino and All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch All-Wool Underwear, warranted not to shrink in washing.
Canton Flannel Drawers.
Undershirts and Drawers at 50c. each.
Hosiery for Men, Shaker Knit, Grey and Shetland White Merino Half Hose.
Men's Fancy Cashmere Hose.
Handkerchiefs—Gent's Initial, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched; a full line now open.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers, every grade.
Misses' and Children's Merino Underwear.
Children's White Shetland Merino Underdresses.
"Russian Gored Skirt" for Ladies.

Please Call and Examine.
PRICES THE LOWEST.
HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
oct2:b74

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se20:a70

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue
(Near Smithfield street.)
au17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has penned up at his place, on the Perrysville Road, 6 hogs—one black and five white ones. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. ANDREW STAHELY.
McCLURE TOWNSHIP, Oct. 2, 1871. oct3:b36

100 TONS REFINED AND HIGH TEST SODA ASH.
100 Common do.
100 bags Refined Nit. Soda. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Attention
OF
WHOLESALE
AND
Retail Buyers
Is especially called to the large stock of Fancy Poplin Plaids, Plain and Serge All Wool Plaids, 6-4 All Wool Cloaking Plaids, Satine Cloths, Black and Colored Alpacas, Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets, Silk and Velveteen Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Men and Boys' Winter Hats, Ladies' Heavy Balmoral Skirts, Seamless Felt Skirts, with Printed, Embossed and Fancy Trimmed Borders. All kinds of Long and Square Shawls, Knit Breakfast and Plaid Shoulder Shawls,
At Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Now is the Time to Purchase.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se23:a61

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street. GOODWIN'S, 63 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

oct8:dtf

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

oct6:8

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion into what they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, and can exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to MILLER, HOME & SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

oct8:8

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS.

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates. oct0

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1871.

Gold was weak, opening at 113¼, selling up to 114, declining to and closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were made at from 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $55,750,000. Governments opened steady on the second call, advanced ⅛ per cent., and late in the day declined from ⅛ to ¼, closing dull and steady at the decline. Stocks were irregular and weak and an unsettled feeling prevailed. The sharp advance in Western Union on Saturday and the many stories afloat to-day in regard to borrowing large amounts of money to buy stock failed to check the downward course of the general market. The decline to-day was particularly marked in Pittsburgh, North western, Rock Island, New York Central, Lake Shore and Western Union Reading was an exception to the general weakness, and has been strong all day. The market closed dull and very weak. Money is firmer. Loans were mostly made at 7 per cent. gold. It is probable that the resumption of the Chicago banks will take three millions of currency from the market. Eight hundred thousand dollars were shipped there to-day. State bonds were dull and weak, especially Tennessees and Carolinas.

Sterling Exchange 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 116¾ ; 5-20's 62, 114¾; do '64, 113⅝; do '65, 114¾; do new 112⅝; do '67, 112⅝; do '68, 112⅞; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6's, 120.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 93; Tennessee, old, 84; new, 68; Virginia new, 69; do old, 68; North Carolina old, 37½; do new, 36.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 87¾ ; Quicksilver, 41½; do preferred, 48; Adams Express, 81; Wells Fargo &c, 10½; American Merchants Union &c, 62¾; United States &c, 55; Pacific Mail, 49½; N. Y. Central, 87½; Erie, 27½ ; do preferred, 59 ; Harlem, 125½; do preferred, 132 ; Reading, 106 ; Michigan Central, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 113½; Northwestern 84¾; do preferred 85¾; Rock Island, 97¾ ; Fort Wayne, 99; Ohio & Mississippi, 31½; Toledo & Wabash, 55; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 14 ; do preferred, 50 ; Canton, 54; Mariposa, 11¾ ; do preferred, 31½; Mississippi, 36½; C. C. & C., 82; R. & Q., 124; Lake Shore, 94¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 27½; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾ ; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 16, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 ctsf refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—The receipts have been larger than usual within the past few days, and there is nofmistaking that stocks are accumulating but the market is steady nevertheless, as holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. The crop in this section of country is reported as less than an average, and, this being the case, dealers generally regard good sound apples as a safe investment at present quotations. We continue to quote at $2.50@2.75 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for prime.

BUTTER—Continues dull, particularly the lower grades, of which the supply is largely in excess of the demand ; prime to choice roll cannot be fairly quoted above 18@20.

BROOM CORN—Is firm and may be quoted at 6@8 cts. as to quality.

BEANS—None in market; prime navy, at $2.60@2.75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 20@22c.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at 6@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; prime New York Goshen, 13½@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 13@15½; Factory, 12@13½; Dairy, 12@13½.

CANNON OIL—The market is quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important; standard brands, in a jobbing way, are still quoted at 23@25c.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand but unchanged—$10@12 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CHESTNUTS—Continue to arrive freely, and, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to $3.00@3.25, and the indications at present are that the bottom has not been reached.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches, particularly prime halves, and the market is firm at 9@9½ for the latter; we continue to quote halves at 9@9½ 10 cts; quarters at 7@8. There is also considerable inquiry for Apples, but our market is almost bare, particularly of new stock—old is not wanted

EGGS—The market has been remarkably steady for some days, has not varied any for a week or more; we continue to quote at 28@ 30—top of the sales at the inside quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady but unchanged—demand fair, although entirely local; as noted in our last report, the impression is gaining strength that prices have reached the highest notch, and that a reaction soon is not improbable. Good spring extras are still quoted at $5.00@5.25, choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.25@8.00; and good to choice red winter wheat, $6.25@7.00.

FEED—The mills are all getting in considerable Wheat most of which was contracted for in the west some time since; dealers, however, are but little coming in, and but little to come, as the margin is so small that it scarcely pays them to handle it; prices, however, are unchanged, and quotations may be fairly given at $1.43@1.45 for 400 to prime red, and $1.48@1.50 for white. Oats firm and in demand at the recent advance; we continue to quote prime white at 42@43—sale 2 cars at 41, and 1 at 47½. Holders generally are indifferent about selling at quotations being pretty confident of a still further advance. Corn is in demand and very scarce and we advance our quotations on shelled to 75; the stock in this market is unusually light at present, but it is said that a good deal has been contracted, "to arrive," and it is expected that the receipts within the next week or two will be larger than they have been for some time past. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80. Western in the absence of sales may be quoted at 85. There is more inquiry for Barley but no improvement in prices; spring, 80@85, for fair to prime, and fall, 85@90.

GROCERIES—Coffee—at the close of the week the coffee market was highly excited, and a full 3c per lb added to values. The importers generally, and many withdrawn their Rios from the market, and in view of the late news from Brazil, will not again offer until they can realize an advance over present rates of 1 or 2 cts per lb. It looks as though coffee would reach a high point, from which holders feel confident there will be no diminution. The stock in first hands amounts to about 35,000 to 40,000 bags at this date—a reduction of 180,000 bags since June. Java has again advanced, and all other descriptions are in full sympathy with the deficiency of 600,000 (at least) bags in the incoming crop in Brazil. Our roasters have advanced their prices to 28c per lb, at which they can make no money on current prices for invoices. Country merchants would do well to supply themselves immediately and not risk an advance which is quite sure to take place before the close of the week. Sugars—an advance of ⅛c per lb, is reported on refining sugar in New York, which if sustained, will likely put refined goods up to a corresponding position. The stock of raw, however, is large and the advance may be only temporary. Unlike coffee, the growing crops of cane are in good condition, and the prospective crop of sugar looks better than for several years past. This will have a tendency to keep prices down. It would therefore, be a desirable time to buy from "hand to mouth" until the new crop makes its appearance in January, and the rates for the season are permanently established. Syrups—no change in prices but the demand is fully maintained. New Orleans molasses, dull.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾ A, 13, B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; Yellow, 12¾; Powdered, 13¾; Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Pulverized, 13¾; Cubes, 14¼; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@ 13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Muscovado's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Rio—Prime, 25½; Good, 22; Fair, 20@21¾. Java, 27@28. Laguayra, 19@ 20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 24@25; Lowell's, 24@26.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 75. White Honey, 75. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 70. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10½@11¾; Green Salted Buffalo's, 9; Dry Flint, 19@20; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

FURS—Quoted at $1@$5 per lb.

HAY—Baled continues to arrive pretty freely but with a steady demand, there is no accummulation of stock, and prices are maintained. We continue to quote at $17@20 per ton, for good to choice timothy. The arrivals from the west would in all probability be considerably larger but for the difficulty in getting cars.

HONEY—Sales reported at from 25@35 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

LARD OIL — Pittsburgh manufacture, quoted at 72 for No. 1, in round lots—75 in a small way. Well known western brands cannot be sold here below 80.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland, $2.25; Eastern, $1.60.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $24@28 for Sector and $34@38 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—The arrivals for some time past have been comparatively light, and the supply has kept up to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, $2.75@3.25 per bbl.

POTATOES—Fresh potatoes are coming in more freely but there is no change in prices 30@35 cts per bushel. "Fresh" receipts of Sweets are in better demand and quoted at $3.25@3.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens firmer and higher in consequence of diminished receipts; we now quote at 50@60 cts per pair, by the coop. Dressed—Plain shoulders, 7¼@8c sugar cured shoulders, 10@10½; ribbed sides, 9½@ 8¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9¾@ 9¾; Breakfast Bacon, 11 cts; uncanvassed, sugar cured Hams, 18; canvassed do, 17. Dried Beef, 17¾ plain; 18 canvassed. Lard, 10 in tcs; 10¼ in kegs; 12 in buckets. Mess Pork, $18.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.65, by the car load, and $2 in small lots.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is reported very quiet; quoted at $1.75 for small lots. Clover Seed, nominal at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed, $1.82@ 1.85.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY October 16, 1871. }

The oil market was very quiet here to-day, and dispatches from New York and Philadelphia were of a similar character. Refined, was reported steady, if anything, a shade firmer, but there were no sales. October quoted at 24 bid, 24¼ asked. November and December quoted, in regard to crude, there was nothing done—we were unable to get quotations. Parcel is supposed to be about $4.67@4.70. Pittsburgh deliveries entirely played out. There should be a good many orders coming in from the west and south for refined, as the season is at hand when the south and west usually lay in supplies for the winter.

PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Thos King, account National Refinery	160
Citizens O W, account D Wilkins	148
Transfer O W, account Bates & G	240
Standard O W, account B S Duncan	154
Standard O W, account Bates & G	80
Standard O W, account B Duncan	542
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	394
National O W, account W Stewart	402
Citizens O W, account H McKelvy	191
National O W, account J Bushnell	225
Citizens O W, account Bates & G	160
Union O W, account Bates & G	222
Sterling O W, account Thos Hackett	388
Union O W, account J K Barbour	314
Model O W, account Thos King	462
Total	4,040

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. October, 14.

David Bly & Co., 158 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 100 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 50 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 104 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 107 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Warden, Frew & Co., 589 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 516 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 154 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Lippincott & Bros., 240 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 80 obls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzbeimer, K & Co, 303 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 50 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

H. W. C. Tweddle, 50 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,185 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 216 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Union Refining Co. 215 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Halston & Waring, 502 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia. ..... 933 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Market dull and nothing doing. Crude 16c. Refined, Oct. November and December 24@24¼c. Crude 15c.

5 P. M.—Refined: October 24¼@24¾c; November and December 24@24¼c. Crude 15c.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Market dull; crude, 15c. Refined, Adams Express, 81; Wells Fargo &c, 10½; American Merchants Union &c, 62¾; United States &c, 55; Pacific Mail, 49½; N. Y. Central, 87½; Erie, 27½ ; do preferred, 59 ; Harlem, 125½; do preferred, 132 ; Reading, 106 ; Michigan Central, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 113½; Northwestern 84¾; do preferred 85¾; Rock Island, 97¾ ; Fort Wayne, 99; Ohio & Mississippi, 31½; Toledo & Wabash, 55; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 14 ; do preferred, 50 ; Canton, 54; Mariposa, 11¾ ; do preferred, 31½; Mississippi, 36½; C. C. & C., 82; R. & Q., 124; Lake Shore, 94¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 27½; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾ ; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 16, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 ctsf refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—The receipts have been larger than usual within the past few days, and there is nofmistaking that stocks are accumulating but the market is steady nevertheless, as holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. The crop in this section of country is reported as less than an average, and, this being the case, dealers generally regard good sound apples as a safe investment at present quotations. We continue to quote at $2.50@ 2.75 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for prime.

BUTTER—Continues dull, particularly the lower grades, of which the supply is largely in excess of the demand ; prime to choice roll cannot be fairly quoted above 18@20.

BROOM CORN—Is firm and may be quoted at 6@8 cts. as to quality.

BEANS—None in market; prime navy, at $2.60@2.75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 20@22c.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at 6@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; prime New York Goshen, 13½@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 13@15½; Factory, 12@13½; Dairy, 12@13½.

CANNON OIL—The market is quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important; standard brands, in a jobbing way, are still quoted at 23@25c.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand but unchanged—$10@12 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CHESTNUTS—Continue to arrive freely, and, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to $3.00@3.25, and the indications at present are that the bottom has not been reached.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches, particularly prime halves, and the market is firm at 9@9½ for the latter; we continue to quote halves at 9@9½ 10 cts; quarters at 7@8. There is also considerable inquiry for Apples, but our market is almost bare, particularly of new stock—old is not wanted

EGGS—The market has been remarkably steady for some days, has not varied any for a week or more; we continue to quote at 28@ 30—top of the sales at the inside quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady but unchanged—demand fair, although entirely local; as noted in our last report, the impression is gaining strength that prices have reached the highest notch, and that a reaction soon is not improbable. Good spring extras are still quoted at $5.00@5.25, choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.25@8.00; and good to choice red winter wheat, $6.25@7.00.

FEED—The mills are all getting in considerable Wheat most of which was contracted for in the west some time since; dealers, however, are but little coming in, and but little to come, as the margin is so small that it scarcely pays them to handle it; prices, however, are unchanged, and quotations may be fairly given at $1.43@1.45 for 400 to prime red, and $1.48@1.50 for white. Oats firm and in demand at the recent advance; we continue to quote prime white at 42@43—sale 2 cars at 41, and 1 at 47½. Holders generally are indifferent about selling at quotations being pretty confident of a still further advance. Corn is in demand and very scarce and we advance our quotations on shelled to 75; the stock in this market is unusually light at present, but it is said that a good deal has been contracted, "to arrive," and it is expected that the receipts within the next week or two will be larger than they have been for some time past. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80. Western in the absence of sales may be quoted at 85. There is more inquiry for Barley but no improvement in prices; spring, 80@85, for fair to prime, and fall, 85@90.

GROCERIES—Coffee—at the close of the week the coffee market was highly excited, and a full 3c per lb added to values. The importers generally, and many withdrawn their Rios from the market, and in view of the late news from Brazil, will not again offer until they can realize an advance over present rates of 1 or 2 cts per lb. It looks as though coffee would

Peter Hartman had two loads of Washington Co. stock—one load unsold.

Keefer & Berger report 37 head of Green Co. stock; sold at 4@5 cts.

Sol Traurman reports two loads of prime to extra Ohio steers and heifers at 4@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 29 from Washington Co., for Williams Bro, at 4@5 cts; 35 head, on their own account, from Ohio, at 4¼@5 cts—1 car load left over.

S Marks Bro report 35 from Washington Co. at 4@5¾; and 1 prime Ohio cattle at 5¼@6 cts.

S Bowenstelns reports 31 head, from Washington Co. at 3¾@4.40.

Haslet wood & Blackstock, 3 loads of Ohio stock, on commission, at 4@5¾.

Carr & McAllister, 2 loads of Ohio cattle and one car load of Allegheny Co. stock, at 3¾@ 5¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co, had in all 5 loads—1 load left over unsold.

Jas Hanlin reports 20 head of Washington Co. stock at 3¾@4.

Orr & Williams sold one load of Indiana heifers at 3¾@5; 1 load from Ohio at 5¼@5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was again comparatively light to-day footing up about 1200, though it was nevertheless fully up to the demand; butchers generally are curtailing materially their purchases of sheep, and, consequently, 1300 supplies the market as well now as 1000 did a few weeks ago—the consumption of mutton is falling off while that of pork is increasing; this is nearly always the case at this season of the year, and particularly as just now, as hogs are much cheaper relatively than sheep, and consequently the former pays the butcher much better than the latter. But, notwithstanding the market was a little easier in prices, as compared with last week, are not quotably lower. Sheep sold at from 3@5¾ per head to 5½ cts per lb, and lambs at 5¾@6¼.

Keefer & Kraus sold 30 head of common to medium lambs, at 5@5¾.

D McCaslin & Co. report 150; sold sheep at $4.50@4.50; lambs at $2.50@3.50—small lot of extra Canada lambs at 6¾.

Jas. Haward reports 110 from Ohio; sold 50 sheep, at $2.50.

Thos. Bingham had 150; sold sheep, at $2.50@ 3; lambs at $4.50@5.

J. Stewart of Washington had 120; sold at 5@ 6¾ for prime to extra.

Adam Bolser, 73 from Butler Co, at $3@4; 108 from Beaver Co. at $2@3 for lambs and sheep, at $2@3¾.

M Hunnes report 70; sold sheep at 4¼@5¾ per lb; lambs, at $2@3¾ per head.

Flinner & Sneltemanlie report 200; sold sheep at $2@3.50; lambs, at $1.50@3.

HOGS.

There is a continued good retail trade in hogs, and while the market is fairly active, prices are without quotable change, ranging from 6¾@6¾. There are seven parties now engaged in the retail hog trade at these yards, as follows: Emerick, Greenwald & Co; F Hector and Jacob Rothchilds & Son.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

John H. Glass, of the firm of Holmes, Lafferty & Co., has just returned from the far west. He was absent about four months. His numerous friends will be glad to learn that he is much improved in health.

We heard some of the country drovers allege to-day that cattle are worth more in the country than they are here. If this is so, why don't they sell in the country.

Since the fire at Liberty, Liberty have played out, business at the Allegheny yards is considerably increased—more cattle are being sold here now than ever before.

Another East Liberty commission firm have commenced selling in Allegheny, we refer to Orr & Williams. The more the merrier; there is room for all.

Saddler, Haven & Co, disposed of 82 head today; pretty good for a new firm and a hard market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 16, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾; Money 92¾ on account; 5-20s, '62, 90¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 91¼; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, October 16.—5-20's, '62, 95¼.

PARIS, October 16.—Rentes 56f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—Cotton easier; middling upland 9¼@9⅝d. Wheat quiet; spring 11s@ 11s 3d; winter 11s@12s. Pork 49s.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling upland 20¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $4.40@4.50; common to good extra $4.85@5.25; good to choice $5.15@5.55; white western extra $5.60@7.90; St. Louis $7.30@8.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer; 93@94c. Wheat dull; spring No 2 $1.50@1.55; winter red western $1.58@1.60; amber $1.62½@1.67. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull, with limited in store 48¾@47c; afloat 48¾c; yellow 49c. Oats drooping; western and Ohio 35@ 40c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 18¾@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c. Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice 8@8¾c for old and 8@9c for new. Crude petroleum 14¾c; refined 23¾c. Pork nearly easier; mess $13.12½@13.25; prime pork $10.25; prime mess $11.50. November $13.62½@13.80; January $13.95. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firm; long clear 9¼c. Lard steady; No. 1 to steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle dried 10¼c. Tallow dull; western 9¼@9½c; State 10@10¼c. Cheese heavy at 11@12c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cattle: Total beeves, 8,000, of which 4,800 were on sale today; 125 cars of Ohio, Hundredweight, Illinois, Communipaw; 32 at Weehawken. Quality improved and the market advanced one half cent and in some cases nearly one cent. Prime selections went at 12@12¾c; good cattle, 11c; common to fair, 8@9½c; some, 5¾ cwt. Texans, to per lb, live weight: two cars 7 cwt, Ohio, 10¾@11c; six cars Indiana, 6¾ cwt, 9¾@ 11¼c; eight cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt., 10@11c; eight cars prime, 7¾ cwt, Ohio at 10¾@ 12¾c. The market averaged 10¾c. Sheep: 27,300 for the week and 1,900 for to-day; market strong and active at quite an advance on Saturday, but closed weaker; stock not all selling; prices 4¾@6¾c for sheep, and 6@7¾c for lambs; 6 cars Canadas, 73 pounds, selling for 7¾c; car 60 pounds Pennsylvania, 7c; 3 cars Ohio sheep, 72 pounds, 5¾c; car 84 pounds Kentucky, 6¾c; car 115 pounds Canada, 6¾c. Hogs: —31,500 for the week and 8,700 to-day. Market firm and active at $6.00@7.50 for dressed, and $5.25@5.90 for live; one car Ohio choice, 300 pounds, $5.86.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Beeves very dull and lower; sales 30,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $6.50@7.00; fair to good $5.50@6.00; common $4.00@5.00. Sheep dull and rather lower; sales 10,000 at $4.75@5.50. Hogs firmly held; sales 3,700 at $6.50@7.25; latter prime corn fed.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 19c. Wheat in light demand; red $1.40@1.45. Corn firm; ear 40c; shelled 54@55c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@ 82c. Oats firm at 37@40c. Coffee firm; prime 20¾@21c. Sugar quiet and steady. Pork unchanged. Eggs firm at 25c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Seed steady. Pork dull and nominal $13 asked. Lard declined; sales of kettle at 9¼c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders nominal at 6¾c; sides 8¾c; clear rib sold at 7¾c for packed, and clear at 8c for packed, in a small way, closing nominal. Bacon drooping; shoulders 7¾c; sides 7¾@8c. Whisky steady at 91c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—Flour firm; superfine $4.25; X X $4.75@5.00; XXX $5.25@5.50. Corn advanced; mixed and yellow 87@90c; white 95c. Oats quiet at 58@60c. Bran steady at $1.30. Hay scarce; choice $30. Pork dull; mess held at $15.25. Bacon easier; shoulders, clear rib 8¼c; clear 9¾c; choice sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard quiet; tierces 9¾c; keg 12@12¼. Sugar: fully fair 11¾c; centrifugal 11¾c; yellow clarified 11¾c. Molasses: prime 67@69c; strictly prime 70c. Whisky firmer; rectified 95@$1.05½. Coffee firm; prime 18@18½c; fair 17@17¼c. Sterling 22¾; sight par gold 11¾.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Barging firm; round lots for hemp and flax from cotton quiet and steady; middling 19¾c. Flour firm; extra family $6.50. Grain: Receipts and supplies light, and firm. Wheat firm; red and white. Corn: ear and shelled 50@55c. Oats 38c. Rye 75c. Provisions: Demand moderate, chiefly on orders. Mess pork $14 in round lots. Bacon a fraction lower; shoulders 7¾c; sides, clear rib, 8c; do clear 8¾c for packed. Hams firm at 16¾c; no plain on the market. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Market steady and a little more doing for staple fabrics adapted for the season at uniform rates; heavy brown sheetings still selling at 13½@15c, best makes, and 12½@12¾c for seconds. Heavy brown drills, 16@14½c. Fancy prints, bleached and Printing cloths, 6¾c for common to extra 7 yard goods. Printed delaines, 9c. New York Mills muslins, 18c. Cambric muslins, 15c. Hill's Semper Idem, 16c. Hope do., 14c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower by 2c; No 1 red winter $1.40; No 2 $1.37. Corn firm; 52c. Oats dull at 32c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 14—6 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Carnegie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do do, Pittsburgh Co; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 4 do do, Nimick & Co; 147 bbls spirits, J A Graff & Co; 140 do do do, Graff Bro & Co; 6 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car lumber, S Pitts P Mill; 2 do do, A S Wilson; 1 do do, E A Mundorff; 1 do do, W P Richardson; 1 bbl apples, H Riddle & Son; 100 do lime, H M Henderson; 5d bloons, J Moorhead; 735 do, Nimick & Co; 20 kegs and 10 bbls do, Graff, Bissell & Co; 150 do apples, Woodworth & D; 10 kegs barley, Rinehart & S; 2 cars brick, 2 do cls, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 286 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co; 5 do rye, Wm Wells & Co; 10 sks rags, H Weldon; 50 bxs cigars, J Fullerton & Son; 10 bbls apples, Van Fossan & S; 8 tubs butter, P Duff & Son; 6 kegs do, M W Rankin & Bro; 27 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 16—2½ bbls cider, Geo Herb; 12 do apples, W H Graff; 2 cases, J Marshall, K & Co; 13 rolls leather, DeLange & Co; 1 car sand, Brown & Co; 1 car lime, W W Wallace; 104 empt bbls, W Hastings; 100 do do, B D Moore; 1 car 2 brick W Wackmaster; 1 do c stone, P O'Neal; 100 bbls flour, 19 do apples, Shomaker & Lo; 125 do apples, Rine, H & Co; 20 bbls apples, H Rea; 132 bbls apples, C Holmes; 144 do do, Wright, M & Co; 132 do do, H Rea for out of the way. All agreed in reporting an exceedingly hard market; last week was considered hard enough, but of such a thing as possible it was worse to-day. The supply was largely in excess of the demand, and, in consequence, there were several lots left over unsold; there were quite a number of country drovers on hand, and this made it worse for the regular dealers—the former some determined to sell, as they want to get rid of their cattle before the cold weather sets in, and hence keep prices down, particularly for the common and medium grades, to a point that the latter could not stand without losing money, and we have reason to believe that there were but very few cattle sold to-day that made their owners any money.

Prime to extra butchers stock sold more readily, and, that class, at relatively better prices than the lower grades, but this is always the case, and is owing to the fact that the supply of the former is always much smaller than that of the latter. As will be seen, there were some sales at 6, and even 6¼ for extra, and 5@5¾ for good to prime, but the great bulk of the sales were at 3¾@ 4¾; 45 bales hay, Laing & McKallip; 1 car

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 16.—1 car metal, Rogers & B; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, Lewis, J & F; 25 bbls, J K Shinn; 2 cases shoes, Taggart & S; 1 car oats, Spear & Glenn; 1 car shingles, W Park; 30 bbls whisky, 28 sks oats, Geo Kier; 1 car lime, J F Holmes; 2 cars flaxseed, 35 sks do, M B Suydam; 5 bbls flour, W A Rhodes; 22 pieces, Lappe & Wagner; 4 sks shingles, Voeghly & Koppy; 3 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 do metal, Lindsay & McC; 2 do flaxseed, Thompson & Lyons; 2 do lumber, Douglass, Hays & Co; 2 do do, Bell, Hays & Co; W McKee & Co; 41 do do, J Graebing & Son; 300 bbls apples, John Herbert; 1 car lumber, Dunham, S & Co; 1 car, W Sedden.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, October 16.—Through—20 bxs catsup, C Reis; 23 do c fruit, Geo Beaver; 2 do do, Koppy; 3 cars wheat, 2 bxs d goods, H Myers; 5 bxs cheese, 3 bbls cream, S Warner; 4 slabs marble, Beggs & C; 1 cask potash, F W Gerding.

Local—1st sheep, W P Neeley; 1 buggy, W Kraus; 25 head of Washington Co. stock at 4¼@5.35.

J Shamberg, 30 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@5 cts.

Neely & McMillan, 79 head of light Ohio stock steers—mostly unsold—at 3@3¾.

J & S Neely report 4 loads of prime to extra Ohio stock at 5@6 cts.

Sadler, Haven & Co. sold 43 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@5¼; 39 head, from Ohio, at 3¾@5¾.

M Varner reports having sold 81 head, from Green Co., at 3¾@4.40.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point with 2 feet 8 inches in the channel—42 inches reported at Glass House. Weather cool, and all that could be desired for outdoor business.

Capt. Rees Rees, recently of the Wauanita, is now engaged in "manifesting" at the transfer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Capt. Rees, like a good many other steamboatmen, has become convinced that steamboating, on this end of the Ohio river, has become a very poor business. He informs us that since the 1st of January last he made but 73 days time on the river.

We met Capt. Jake Poe at the Allegheny Cattle Yards yesterday. He brought up some cattle from his farm, near Georgetown Pa., where he resides.

—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 11th says: "The business of yesterday on the levee was very encouraging; everything and everywhere along the whole length of the wharf was one scene of animation and life, and oh! had we but plenty of water in our rivers, what a change would come over the spirit of the dreams of our boatmen and business men; everybody would be busy, all would have their hands full, and finally all would be happy that they themselves but their neighbors had all the business they could attend to. At the Lee we observed what we have not seen for a long time, that is a string of floats and drays extending across the levee to Conery's corner, awaiting their turn to get in and get unloaded. At the other packets almost a repetition of the above sight might have been seen, and the result was that all the departing boats got their way regularly with full cargoes; and we hope we may not have to record another dull day for some time to come. The Lafayette is now in improved order and runs every trip, and it is refreshing to observe it tiered up on the levee in fine old-time style; and the ball that as a good omen of a good fall business.

—Captain Dugan, of the wreckingboat T. S. Eckert, after much thought has hit upon what an apparatus for hoisting coal from sunken barges, which, it is believed, will be of practical utility and incalculable value. Instead of using more nor less than a coal pump, or rather a machine which, being attached to a pump such as is used upon the Ticket for raising steamers, will draw the coal from beneath the water and deposit it in a receiver, from which it is removed by sliding gates. In the removal the vacuum is never lost, and the pump may be constantly kept in motion while the supply of coal lasts. The proper steps have been taken to secure a patent upon the invention.

HOME NEWS.

Most thrilling and startling scenes presented at Fifth Avenue Opera House this week.

Remember the sufferers at Chicago, and don't forget those of Wisconsin and Michigan.

The College Journal comes to us enlarged and containing a large cut of the University building on Diamond street. It seems to have partaken of the growing propensity of the University.

Accident.—Benjamin Ward, a man who resides on Libe ty street, Allegheny, and works in Hussey, Wells & Co.'s, mills, stood down Sandusky early yesterday morning to get a lunch before going to work, slipped and fell, dislocating his collar bone and hurting himself otherwise. His wounds were dressed by Dr. J. H. Heber.

Painful Accident.—Mr. John Thompson, who resides in the Twelfth ward, near Twentieth street, in getting off a car at the corner of Penn and Tenth streets, did not notice a buggy which was being rapidly driven in the opposite direction, the hub of one of the wheels of which struck his leg, cutting an ugly gash into the bone. He was taken to his home where his wound was dressed by a physician.

The Pilgrim.—An exhibition illustrative of the Pilgrims Progress will be given this evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn and Tenth avenues and Wood street. The pictures present twenty-seven scenes, with life-size figures, and will be produced with a light equal to two hundred and fifty solar lamps. The scenes are grand and well worth seeing. Proceeds of the exhibition will be appropriated to the benefit of the Howard Mission School.

Larceny.—Oliver Himburger was arrested in Allegheny yesterday on a charge of larceny. It seems that on Saturday night, he, in company with several of his companions, dropped in at Steiner's beer-hall, on the corner of East and Second streets, and asked to play a game of cards. They were furnished with a pack and seated themselves at a table to begin the game, when one of them ordered the beer. In compliance with their request the proprietor went to the cellar to draw the beverage, and Himburger took advantage of his absence to rob the till of some forty-five dollars. He will have a hearing.

Pullman Palace Company.—It affords us great pleasure to know that the Pullman Palace Car Company succeeded in saving nearly all their property from the Chicago fire. A branch track over the burned district, and three or four cars were taken to the place, and everything in the offices was loaded upon these cars and removed. A temporary office has been established there, and arrangements are being speedily carried into effect to erect the offices in a more permanent and suitable quarters. Travelers need have no apprehension of being deprived of the exquisite comfort found in the splendid Pullman couches.

Wisconsin and Michigan.

All monies contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Wisconsin and Western Michigan, should be remitted to Alex. Mitchell, Banker, Milwaukee, and contributions of clothing, bedding and other needful supplies, should be consigned to Hon. H. D. Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee. These parties are of the highest respectability and will secure a judicious distribution of all money or goods so addressed.

Railroad Man Killed.

A young man named James Smith Campbell a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was killed at the Union Depot last evening, at six o'clock, by being run over by a car. Two wheels passed over the deceased, breaking his neck, cutting off one of his feet, and mutilating his body in a horrible manner. The remains were taken to the coffin-rooms of W. H. Devore, on Grant street, where an inquest will be held this morning. Deceased was a man of about twenty years of age, and his family reside in Tarentum.

Kennedy Committed.

Van Kennedy, the counterfeiter, arrested Sunday evening, had a hearing before Commissioner Gamble yesterday morning. He was fully identified and a pretty clear case made out against him. He was committed to jail for trial in the United States Court. The accused lived with a widowed mother at the corner of Twentieth street and Spring alley, and is acknowledged to be a good provider, having been several times under arrest. It is said that when he offered the note at Van Cleave's, he drew out a pocket-book containing a large quantity of the spurious stuff. He told his mother that he had found it. There was no money on him when arrested.

Struck with a Beer Glass.

Last evening a man named Fred. Meyer was arrested by Officer Keep, of Alderman Humbert's police force, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Sarah Harvey. It appears that Meyer is proprietor of a notorious den of prostitution on Third avenue, opposite the Vigilant Engine House, and that the prosecutor paid a visit to the establishment on the above named place. While there an altercation took place, during which Meyer shoved Harvey out of the house and struck him on the side of the head with a beer glass, inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused was confined in the lockup, and will have a hearing which will take place this morning before Alderman Humbert.

Where Are You Insured?

By reference to an advertisement on our first page, it will be seen that Messrs. Coffin & Kellogg, the well known and reliable insurance agents, give notice that the time-honored old Manhattan had to succumb in the late disaster at Chicago, and gentlemen deserve great praise for informing their patrons, so that they can have their policies transferred to other companies. This is done by their card they represent some of the best companies in the world, and when they say a company has assets to the amount of millions, our readers can rely upon it being so. Parties insured in the Manhattan should call at once and have their policies transferred to some other reliable company that they represent. Their office is on the corner of Wood street and Third avenue, second floor.

Mortuary Report.

Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending October 15, 1871, as reported by order of the Board of Health:

Accident, 3; by burning, 1; by apoplexy, of the lungs, 1; asthma, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; cynanche, 1; diarrhœa, 1; dropsy, 2; dropsy in the head, 1; disease of the heart, hypertrophy, 1; hemorrhage, from the uterus, 1; inflamation, bowels, 1; brain and meninges, 1; lungs and pleura, 1; lungs and pleurisy, 1; inflamation, 1; bowels, 1; brain and meninges